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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 44 November 3, 1961 Section I — News

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Goldwater Tops Poll: If the 1964 Republican National Convention were held today, Senator Barry Goldwater would enjoy the inside track to win the Presidential nomination. The Arizona Senator is favored by approximately half the delegates and alternates to the 1960 GOP Convention who answered an exclusive poll taken by HUMAN EVENTS.

The results of the HUMAN EVENTS poll—answered by 1,380 of the 2,662 Chicago Convention delegates and alternates—showed Goldwater leading with 680 votes (49.3 per cent). Nixon had 388 votes (28.1 per cent), Rockefeller had 225 votes (16.3 per cent). There were 35 scattered votes for other candidates (2.5 per cent) and 52 of the delegates said they were undecided or declined to name their choice (3.8 per cent).

Thus Goldwater received 52.6 per cent, Nixon 30 per cent and Rockefeller 17.4 per cent of the votes (excluding the other candidates and "undecided" responses).

The results of this poll demonstrate graphically the shift of Republican sentiment to the Right since last year, when Richard Nixon won the GOP nomination in Chicago with the support of all but ten of the delegates. Eight months ago the Indianapolis *News* took a similar poll of the 1960 Convention delegates. In that newspaper's poll, Nixon was favored by 55.9 per cent of the delegates, Goldwater by 27.9 per cent and Rockefeller by 10.9 per cent. In the past eight months Nixon has lost half of his support, and Goldwater has apparently picked up most of this strength.

The HUMAN EVENTS poll was sent out on September 30 to 1,331 delegates and 1,331 alternates. A postpaid ballot card listed the three major candidates and provided a blank space for writing in others. When the cards were returned they were checked against a Convention roster, to prevent the possibility of duplication. Only signed ballots were counted.

As might be expected, Goldwater was heavily favored in the South and parts of the Far West. He was also popular in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Nixon's support was scattered, but heaviest in the West. Rockefeller ran poorly everywhere except in New York, New Jersey and the New England states.

Voluntarily, 41 of the Nixon supporters listed a second choice in case their first would not be available in 1964. Of these, 35 gave Goldwater as second choice and six listed Rockefeller. (Further details on this poll appear on page 730.)

International Grapevine: Khrushchev is having trouble with his generals, say intelligence sources in Paris and Bonn. The Russian generals warn their Czar of the complete devastation which will visit Russia, if there's nuclear war with the US; they urge him to go slow diplomatically over Berlin.

Hence his oratorical crackdown last week on Marshals Zhukov and Voroshilov; and his recent ukases to propagandize himself as "the real victor of Stalingrad" (where he served as political commissar).

This also helps explain the pouting attitude of the Chinese Reds at Moscow last week. The Peiping Reds fear that Khrushchev will negotiate some compromise over Berlin to save Kennedy's face. The Chinese Reds want war *now*. They calculate that if all-out war comes, both Russia and the US will be so weakened that Red China will become the greatest power in the world. At least, Russia will be so devastated that Peiping will be able to annex Siberia, and become the "motherland of world communism."

The Russian generals tell Khrushchev they agree with this estimate. Hence his anger with them. Big purges within Russia loom.

• Great Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan continues to bombard President Kennedy with appeasement suggestions by direct phone calls. Macmillan seeks to flatter Kennedy, suggesting what a great place in history will be captured by the American President if he learns how to compromise on the Berlin issue. Diplomatic Row guesses that this relationship explains the apparently unstable stance of the Kennedy policy.

• *Advices from France say that General Charles de Gaulle privately voices his feeling that the US is not acting like the Great Power it is. Reportedly remarks the French President: "America must begin to realize that it is not Sweden or Switzerland, that it is the greatest of the Powers and should speak and act accordingly. America should not be led; it must lead."*

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• In West Germany, General Lucius Clay (after his recent appeasement boo-boo) is being downgraded fast. Now, American officers in Germany are recalling that the famous US airlift to Berlin in 1948 (which, it is true, Clay administered well) was not Clay's inspiration at all. It was the suggestion of General A. C. Wedemeyer, then on the General Staff in the Pentagon. Wedemeyer, when Commander of the China Theater (1943-45), supplied his forces by airlift from India. When the Berlin crisis of 1948 arose, he proposed the same procedure to save that city. His idea was adopted by the General Staff.

• *Averell Harriman, a Kennedy special envoy, has been in Europe talking to important Swiss and French businessmen, telling them that Khrushchev —despite his bluster—wants to come to terms with the West, in order to "move ahead industrially"; also, that the Red Czar wants to make such a deal with the West so he can "face the threat of Red China." Not many in Geneva and Paris, according to reports to* HUMAN EVENTS, *buy Ave's line.*

As Business Sees It: An inside report on the recent Business Council meeting in Hot Springs, Virginia, comes to HUMAN EVENTS from two industrial leaders (one of whom has been a member since the '30's):

(1) Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon laid an egg in his speech when he should have emerged as the "pin-up" boy of Business. He gave a long, complicated, monotonous and colorless speech which left his listeners either sleeping in their seats, or cranky about his completely unintelligible attempt to explain the Budget. Actually, his real news—that the Federal government this winter would liberalize depreciation allowances for Business—should have invited a parade of celebration. As it was, Business was very happy over the news, but—because of his delivery—the Secretary got little credit.

(2) Surprisingly, White House Economic Adviser Walter W. Heller so sugar-coated his remarks that many listeners found them unexpectedly "good." They liked his explanation that government pleas for "price stability" do not imply "a freeze on profits." But many didn't believe him, thought his talk was just another "pitch" to make Business feel the Kennedy Administration isn't "anti-Business." Many were conscious that they were being given a "sell" for political reasons.

(3) The star performer of Kennedy's show was Fowler Hamilton, chief administrator of foreign aid. His rapid-fire delivery, disarming admissions of the waste of foreign aid, plus convincing reminders of "continuing obligations" ("just can't help it")—combined to draw most of the few plaudits coming from this Business crowd.

(4) But businessmen went to Hot Springs not only to hear what government spokesmen had to say, but also to exchange views on the "situation" among each other. The "situation" is "that man in the White House." The businessmen surprisingly were not interested in discussing whether Kennedy was "pro-" or "anti-" Business. They were genuinely worried about the foreign situation and national survival. They wondered if Kennedy has what it takes to work the tiller of the national Ship of State. The consensus was (and with a sinking feeling) that he hasn't got it, isn't getting better, and remains indecisive, uncertain, vacillating—a weak administrator. They didn't like hearing what their colleagues thought of the Chief Executive. They weren't "partisan" (not in the least bit); they were plainly disturbed and worried and went home that way.

(5) The Balm in Gilead was the speech by Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric, widely publicized for its promise that we have the atomic air power to flatten Khrushchev-land. Since a number of those present were in "heavy industry" and "munitions," they had reason to know that Gilpatric was uttering the truth. "But why didn't Kennedy himself say this, not this 'underling'?" The answers to that question were not so pleasant.

General Walker: The word on Capitol Hill is that hearings on the matter of Major General Edwin A. Walker and the "muzzling of the military" are sure to come to pass and that the Senate subcommittee handling this is not stalling. It was publicly announced last week that hearings will open November 27; however, that depends to some extent on the progress made by the subcommittee staff which is racing hard to complete the preparatory research. If there is any real stalling, it is felt, it will be by the Department of Defense, from which some data must be obtained to start the hearings. That remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the subcommittee is receiving at least 500 letters a week, urging it to hasten and to have a fair, impartial hearing. Many of the letters come from Mississippi; that is the state of Senator John C. Stennis, chairman of the subcommittee.

Courage? Postmaster General J. Edward Day says that he would not want a certain letter carrier of Savannah, Georgia, to be "delivering mail to my family's home." But he reinstates the carrier (who had been discharged for misconduct) so that the latter may be delivering mail to YOUR home.

Day admits that he can't stand up against a campaign in behalf of the carrier put on by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and reverses "with great regret" the decision of a regional director for the Post Office Department. Without reference to the racial question, many Congressmen are not likely to view this action by the Postmaster General as that of a courageous and conscientious public official.

Jagan Lays It On The Line: In an exposure to questions at a National Press Club luncheon, Cheddi Jagan confirmed opinions that, as Prime

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Minister of British Guiana, he is more likely to take the Soviet than the American side in the current world conflict.

The next day he had a powwow with President Kennedy with regard to a handout he wants from this country—probably about $200 million as a starter.

If he is successful, it will be in the face of a State Department finding last year that Jagan was aligned with an openly pro-Communist political faction, and despite his public statements here that:

He opposes the American capitalistic system and believes in socialistic control of production and distribution in his small South American country, soon to be independent.

In Jagan's Press Club appearance, his dislike of the American system was obvious, and he backed off from derogatory remarks about totalitarian policies in the Communist part of the world.

Jagan said he will take the $200 million from any source he can get it. And after talking to Kennedy, Jagan said he had hopes of getting it here, but that if he does it will be on the basis of British Guiana's functioning as a Socialist economy.

All of this, despite Jagan's denial that he is acting as an agent for an international conspiracy, added up in the minds of at least some of his listeners to an obvious intent to use the Soviet threat to the free world in blackmailing the United States into financial support for his regime.

Following Jagan's Press Club speech, Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) exclaimed: "Cheddi Jagan is a Communist . . . . The American people, in their overwhelming majority, want no part of Cheddi Jagan . . . or of aid to Cheddi Jagan."

Russian Aid: The bugaboo of Russian foreign economic aid to "underdeveloped countries" (with which the Administration seeks to scare more funds out of Congress) has been comically deflated as a result of news recently arriving in France from Africa. The Paris correspondent of HUMAN EVENTS reports that Moscow had promised some economic aid to the Republic of Guinea (formerly a French colony), now even more impoverished than formerly, under the rule of pro-Communist President Toure. But even Toure reacted angrily when the goods arrived and were unpackaged. They included three snow-plows for that tropical country; 10,000 brassieres for the ladies of Guinea (who are traditionally proud of displaying their charms in the nude).

Disengagement? Despite any official denials, a rash of stories appearing in the newspapers suggest that the United States is now seriously considering a policy of "disengagement," with a zone of "controlled armaments" in Central Europe. Drew Middleton, New York *Times* European correspondent, says this plan has reached "a significant development in the Western approach to a Berlin crisis."

It has generally been overlooked by the newspapers, but Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.), who dropped the hint that the Western powers are now considering recognizing the eastern boundary of Germany at the Oder-Neisse line instead of the pre-World War II boundary, announced over Polish television that the US is giving "serious consideration" to the Rapacki plan. This plan, named after Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki who first proposed the idea in 1957, calls for an atom-free Central European zone including Germany.

The Rapacki program, turned down flatly by President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, is, pure and simple, an attempt to neutralize Germany. But it has been enthusiastically favored by Kennedy's Ambassador to Yugoslavia, George Kennan, who now apparently has the President's ear. Even former Secretary of State Dean Acheson recognized the dangers of the Rapacki plan and spelled them out in a convincing article in the April, 1958, edition of *Foreign Affairs* under the significant title, "The Illusion of Disengagement." Acheson made the points that such a plan would deprive the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of its nuclear power; would strip Germany of sovereignty and leave her at the mercy of superior Russian conventional forces. This "neutralization" of Germany, more than anything else, said Acheson, would turn Germany away from the West.

Reds on Fulbright: Intelligence agencies monitoring the Communist radio report that J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is the latest hero of Radio East Berlin.

On October 16, Communist propagandist Goetz Gaertner took to the air to praise Fulbright as a man of peace. He and Fulbright, Gaertner said, were "in agreement that there must not be shouting but negotiations; that understanding of the realities of this world must be gained; that it is best to speak man to man."

Fulbright was singled out for his courageous stands on key foreign policy issues. Examples:

• *On August* 13, 1961, *Fulbright upheld the right of the East Germans to barricade the East-West border in Berlin*: *"I do not understand why the East Germans are not closing their frontier, because I hold they have a right to close it."*

• Fulbright blasted the U-2 flights of 1960: "Apart from the lunacy of a preventive war, there is nothing that can be more dangerous than

ETHEL PEPPER, Librarian, County-City Library, Sweetwater, Texas: "I find our patrons like HUMAN EVENTS because of its conservative and sensible approach to the problems of the day. More power to you."

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resumption of the U-2 flights over the USSR." For this, Fulbright was praised by Gaertner for being "one of the few to have the courage to uphold truth."

Welfare: Newburgh City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell has sharply scored a recent criticism by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Abraham Ribicoff that city welfare programs *a la* Newburgh are "heartless and self-defeating." (Ribicoff made this charge in the first of a series of "white papers" on public welfare objectives.)

Mitchell said that Ribicoff's statements fail to "understand that no improvement can be made under the present philosophy of welfare" which follows the "liberal-Socialist party line." The purpose of public welfare, said Mitchell, is to get the people off the payrolls, and reduce the cost to the taxpayer.

Under his own program, said Mitchell, Newburgh has enacted six tax cuts for 1962, pared welfare spending during the past year and reduced the number of welfare recipients by one-third "in less than one year."

On the heels of Mitchell's remarks that welfare payments must be trimmed comes a Fletcher Knebel expose in *Look* magazine of welfare chiselers and ever-mounting public welfare costs.

Knebel points out that fraud is "widespread" and that "almost everywhere that the investigative eye probes in the vast welfare field, it finds fraud and a mocking of the basic standards of need."

Knebel also reveals that beneficiaries of public welfare programs have grown from 2.5 million to more than 21 million persons in the last two decades.

Human Events Poll (continued): Professional poll-takers consider a sampling of opinion highly reliable in a poll by mail if more than 30 per cent of those contacted respond to the questionnaire. The response to the HUMAN EVENTS poll was slightly better than 51 per cent.

There was no significant difference between the votes cast by the delegates and those cast by the alternates. Goldwater was favored by 49.9 per cent of the delegates and 48.7 per cent of the alternates. Nixon was favored by 28.3 per cent of the delegates and 28 per cent of the alternates. Rockefeller had the support of 16 per cent of the delegates and 16.5 per cent of the alternates. Other candidates and "undecided" accounted for 5.8 per cent of the delegate vote and 6.8 per cent of the alternate vote.

Votes for candidates other than the three listed were as follows: Governor Mark Hatfield, six; Henry Cabot Lodge, five; Representative Walter Judd and Senator Thruston B. Morton, four each; former President Eisenhower, three; Senator John S. Cooper, GOP National Chairman William E. Miller and former Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, two each; Elliot Ross Buckley of Louisiana, Representative John W. Byrnes, Senator Homer Capehart, Senator Clifford Case, Thomas E. Dewey, President Kennedy and George Romney, one each.

STATE-BY-STATE BREAKDOWN

	Number Polled	Number Responding	Goldwater	Nixon	Rockefeller	Other-Undecided
Alabama	44	27	20	4	2	1
Alaska	12	8	3	4	1	0
Arizona	28	25	22	2	0	1
Arkansas	32	20	6	7	6	1
California	140	51	20	22	5	4
Colorado	36	8	4	2	0	2
Connecticut	44	10	2	4	2	2
Delaware	24	5	1	1	3	0
Florida	52	23	18	5	0	0
Georgia	48	20	11	5	4	0
Hawaii	24	7	2	3	2	0
Idaho	28	14	9	5	0	0
Illinois	120	49	22	16	8	3
Indiana	64	38	24	9	4	1
Iowa	52	29	8	12	6	3
Kansas	44	23	10	7	6	0
Kentucky	52	33	10	9	8	6
Louisiana	52	34	27	3	2	2
Maine	32	17	7	5	3	2
Maryland	48	24	9	10	4	1
Massachusetts	76	44	9	21	10	4
Michigan	92	51	21	15	11	4
Minnesota	56	31	7	17	4	3
Mississippi	24	18	17	1	0	0
Missouri	52	26	11	10	2	3
Montana	28	21	13	5	2	1
Nebraska	36	25	15	8	1	1
Nevada	24	17	12	3	2	0
New Hampshire	28	18	7	3	5	3
New Jersey	76	27	4	13	9	1
New Mexico	28	17	10	3	2	2
New York	192	60	6	11	42	1
North Carolina	56	36	21	8	6	1
North Dakota	28	18	8	8	2	0
Ohio	112	57	28	22	3	4
Oklahoma	44	32	24	5	1	2
Oregon	36	17	7	5	2	3
Pennsylvania	140	71	27	30	10	4
Rhode Island	28	11	1	4	4	2
South Carolina	26	21	16	4	1	0
South Dakota	28	19	13	3	1	2
Tennessee	56	33	16	3	12	2
Texas	108	78	63	13	1	1
Utah	28	15	10	2	2	1
Vermont	24	8	4	1	3	0
Virginia	60	35	22	8	3	2
Washington	48	20	5	7	7	1
West Virginia	44	26	16	3	5	2
Wisconsin	60	37	19	9	3	6
Wyoming	24	16	10	3	2	1
District of Columbia	16	6	1	3	1	1
Puerto Rico	6	2	0	2	0	0
Virgin Islands	2	2	2	0	0	0
TOTALS	2662	1380	680	388	225	87

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. **TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:** 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

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Vol. XVIII, No. 44—Section II HUMAN EVENTS November 3, 1961

Republicans Rebuild in 'Sooner' State

Will Oklahoma Swing to GOP in '62?

A NEW, DYNAMIC Republican party in Oklahoma, founded on a conservative basis, is out to break a 54-year rule by Democrats that has been mediocre, inefficient and often corrupt.

For 14 years Oklahomans have been ready to vote Republican and demonstrated their desire by solidly backing national GOP candidates. The 1962 election year may be the first where the Republicans offer an attractive state slate.

The longest legislative session in Oklahoma's history ended last summer. Lack of productiveness has provided another opportunity for the Republican party. The GOP is grasping it with real vigor.

It appears Republicans have an excellent chance to move into the Governor's mansion in 1963. And, with a slate of top-quality candidates, it is possible that a number of other state offices also will be occupied by Republicans.

On the national scene, Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, who has become a world traveler but ignored the home folks (and whose Senate voting record is highly rated by all liberal groups), is in deep trouble. At least two of the five House seats now held by liberal Democrats are in jeopardy.

Young, aggressive Republicans have taken charge of the party in Oklahoma. In fact, the average age of Republican county chairmen is 20 years less than it was two years ago. These young men, aided by a volunteer army of women, are leading a new drive for grass-roots strength through a re-registration campaign that is producing amazing results, even in Democratic strongholds.

GOP Ranks Are Growing

Optimism has replaced pessimism in the party. Republicans who have been registering as Democrats—with the belief they could have a voice in state and local politics—are joining in a homecoming.

Little money, few workers, reluctant candidates and never enough votes have been the Oklahoma Republican story for two generations.

But, the party has never been as weak as some believe. History shows that of 201 Congressmen elected from the state, 38 of them, or 18.9 per cent, were Republicans. Three GOP Senators have been elected in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Republicans rarely have had more than a token force in the State Legislature. In Gubernatorial races, Democrats have met strong challenges twice, but Republicans never won.

Oklahoma's Mr. Democrat, Senator Robert S. Kerr (who squeezed by youthful Republican B. Hayden Crawford in 1960 by barely ten per cent of the votes), was elected Governor in 1942 by a slim 16,111 votes. Johnston Murray won over Jo O. Ferguson by a slightly smaller margin in the 1950 race.

The state went strongly for Republican Presidential candidates in 1952, 1956 and 1960, aided by heavy voter turnouts. In the years between, when there was a Gubernatorial race, the turnout was much lighter. The GOP has made voter turnout a prime objective in 1962.

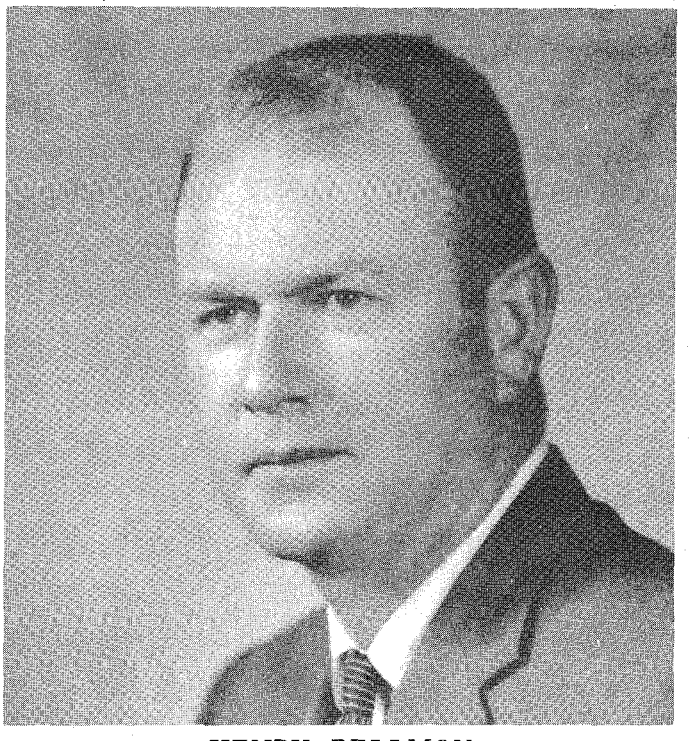
In the 1960 race in the 6th District—where Democratic registrations outnumber Republican by ten to one—a Republican won, then lost on a recount in a bitter battle. GOP leaders charged fraud in the recount. Citizens over the state were shocked, but the Democrat, Victor Wickersham, was seated by the House.

ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST signs for Republicans stems from the bitter and deep-seated animosities between Democratic leaders. The bitterness began following the 1958 Governor's primary, and was deepened when Governor J. Howard Edmondson tried to seize control of party machinery. It reached a climax when the Oklahoma Democratic delegation booed Governor Edmondson while he was seconding the Kennedy nomination at Los Angeles.

In the 1958 Gubernatorial race, Democrat Edmondson had flogged the "Old Guard" in the primaries. He presented voters with a fiery reform platform that he called his "Prairie Fire" campaign.

He ran away from Republican Phil Ferguson (a former Democrat) by nearly 4 to 1 for the widest general election margin in state history. Most Republicans, and many conservative Democrats, contend that the reforms recommended by Edmondson were what they had been seeking most of the years since statehood in 1907. Hampered by an "Old Guard Democrat"-controlled Legislature and other forces, Edmondson failed to effect most of the changes he promised.

"Today," says State Republican Chairman Henry Bellmon, "those same 'Prairie Fire' Oklahomans are



HENRY BELLMON

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demanding—and we hope will vote next year—for a Republican administration. Most state voters now realize that only a complete change in the statehouse will bring honest and efficient government."

Bellmon, 40, a World War II Marine Corps veteran, is a wheat farmer who took charge of the Oklahoma Republican Committee less than two years ago. He urged his personal friend, Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., to enter the heart-breaking 6th District Congressional race.

"That race really opened my eyes," says Bellmon, a former state legislator. "Oklahomans, regardless of registration, *will* vote for a real honest, effective and conservative candidate. That's the kind Republicans will offer the people of Oklahoma. The close race in the 6th District last year is making it much easier for us to get candidates for the 1962 races."

SHORTLY AFTER the 1960 general election, in which Nixon carried Oklahoma by 163,000 votes, Bellmon started a relentless drive to unify the party.

"Operation Countdown," a step-by-step approach to the November 6, 1962, election, was started. In less than a year the party has unified its efforts, increased both its staff and budget, held classes for leaders and possible candidates, and reorganized in every county. The state convention was the best attended and most colorful in the state's party history. A hard-hitting platform was written and adopted.

The party started publication of a monthly newspaper edited by a staunch conservative, Robert Lengacher. The paper already has the second largest paid circulation of any publication of its kind in the nation.

"We're at a place now where there is no excuse for Republicans to remain registered in the Democrat party," says Bellmon, "if there ever was an excuse. Those who want to be on the winning side should know that we plan to win in 1962."

Steve Stahl, executive vice president of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, a non-partisan citizen-taxpayer association, who has been a close observer of the political scene in Oklahoma for the past 15 years, declined to make any predictions regarding next year's elections.

However, Stahl did observe that the Republican party has missed several opportunities in past elections because of the lack of grass-roots organization, and the failure of GOP Gubernatorial candidates to acquaint themselves with state problems and issues before hitting the campaign trail. Stahl added:

> "Next year, the Republicans will have another opportunity, and apparently they will be better organized to take advantage of it than ever before. I do know that the people of Oklahoma are manifesting a greater interest in government, and they are demanding constructive solutions to problems which have been ignored in the past.
>
> "The landslide run-off primary victory of Governor Edmondson, running on a reform platform, is proof of this awakening. True, the people have been disappointed and disillusioned, but they have not lessened their demands for honest, efficient and economical government.
>
> "This was amply demonstrated during the last session of the Legislature when the combined efforts of the Governor, the House Speaker and the powerful Oklahoma Education Association failed to enact a 50 per cent increase in the state sales tax.
>
> "It also was indicated by a marked increase in the volume of mail received by our Council, and the number of requests for information from members of the legislature.
>
> "The people of Oklahoma are looking for a mature, qualified candidate for Governor, who is aware of the state's many problems and who offers a sound program for their solution. They will not be too concerned about party affiliation in my judgment."

But Republicans believe they must build party strength, as well as present a full slate of superior candidates. Wheeler, who served as a special assistant to President Eisenhower, claims the Republicans must capture the Governor's chair, in order to insure honest elections, before the party can expect fair treatment at the polls.

The 6th District race which Wheeler lost, or had stolen, is strong evidence for his argument. The official tabulation of some 136,000 votes gave the Republican an 188-vote lead. Democrat Wickersham demanded a recount, as he had done in at least two previous primary elections.

Wickersham supporters filled the courtrooms during the recounts, loudly demanding that questionable ballots be credited to the Democrat. Wheeler, less experienced in this wily phase of politics, was counted out before he learned the political tricks Democrats had developed in 53 years of one-party rule.

INVESTIGATIONS SHOWED that during the month between the official count and the recount, ballots were carelessly stored in boxes with keys in the same room. Janitors and other courthouse employees had free access to boxes holding the controversial ballots.

Incidentally, the recount was ordered by the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Attorneys contend this was the first time a state court had taken jurisdiction in a Federal election. It is also a matter of record that the Dem-

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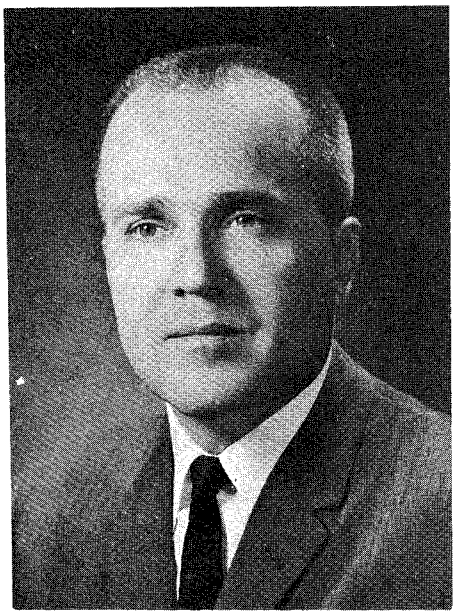
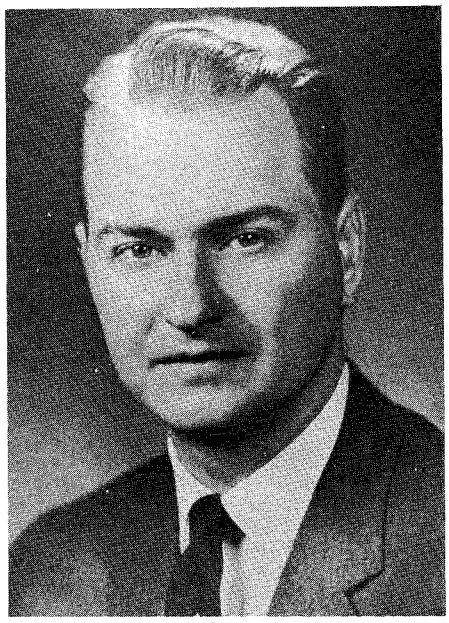


CLYDE A. WHEELER, JR.

B. HAYDEN CRAWFORD



G. T. BLANKENSHIP

ocratic-controlled State Election Board, following the recount, granted Wheeler only three hours to prove fraud.

Oklahoma Republicans gathered evidence to be presented to the United States House of Representatives, but were advised that a Democratic-controlled House would have little sympathy for Republican pleas, even though many Democrats in the Capital privately admitted they strongly preferred Republican Wheeler.

But, the "ballot-box hi-jacking of Congressman Wheeler" will be a primary issue in the 1962 campaign. Party Chairman Bellmon has already used it as salt to rub in the wounds that one-party rule has caused in Oklahoma.

Other State Issues

Those wounds include misused public welfare. Oklahoma is the second highest per capita spender for public welfare in the nation. For each person in the state in 1959, $47.32 was spent for public welfare—more than twice the national average of $23.20 per capita. Only Louisiana, with its widely publicized welfare problems, spends more per capita than Oklahoma.

"We hope to keep Oklahoma from becoming 'the welfare state' within 'a welfare nation,' " says Bellmon. "People are attracted to Oklahoma because of its generous welfare program, but wage earners must go elsewhere to find jobs."

Bellmon says that Democrats, at a time when social security is caring for more and more persons, insist on spending more and more money for old-age assistance. Bellmon also condemned the spending of tax money to maintain tax-supported bawdy houses and encourage illegitimacy by pointing out that nearly 3,000 women on the aid-to-dependent-children rolls in Oklahoma had four or more illegitimate children. And, in fact, 314 of these mothers each had seven or more, as reported by the Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare.

HIS OBJECTION ties in with state fiscal policy and tax earmarking. Loose fiscal management and inequitable taxation have combined to produce in Oklahoma a gluttonous Democratic machine, hungry for more power and more tax money to squander.

This vast welfare empire, together with the uncontrolled spending of state-collected money amounting to $30 million annually, which is available to county commissioners for road construction, has provided a huge political slush fund which the Democrats have freely used to buy votes.

"Taxation," counters the GOP platform, "should be tailored to the needs of the institutions, schools, roads and other basic services of state government. Appropriations for such purposes must be adequate to enable

How About 1962?

Oklahoma Republicans, looking forward to the 1962 congressional elections, are planning agressive campaigns in each of the five districts now represented by Democrats. However, most political observers view their chances as dim against Representatives Carl Albert, Majority Whip of the House, in the 3rd District and John Jarman in the 5th District.

If they can come up with good, well-known, hard-hitting, conservative candidates, they have a good chance of unseating Democrats Ed Edmondson (brother of the Governor) in the 2nd District and Tom Steed in the 4th District.

Victories in these two races would boost the state's GOP delegation to three. Page Belcher, the only Republican member of Congress from Oklahoma, has held his 1st District seat since 1951.

Although Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., is not expected to repeat his race for the 6th District seat against Representative Victor Wickersham, informed sources indicate Wickersham faces strong Democratic primary opposition and may be replaced by a conservative Democrat.

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, who will have to seek re-election next year, will face either B. Hayden Crawford or G. T. Blankenship, both rated as conservative Republicans. Crawford, who served in the Justice Department during the Eisenhower Administration, made a good race against Senator Robert S. Kerr last year. Blankenship, an Oklahoma City oil operator, was the first Republican elected to the State Legislature from Oklahoma County in 35 years. Crawford and Blankenship will vie in the Republican primary.

Oklahoma is unaffected by redistricting and will continue to have a six-man House delegation.

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improvement and growth. However, until such time as payroll padding, duplication and waste are eradicated, and graft and faulty administration corrected, the Republican party will not favor any increase in the present high tax burden."

How Would the GOP Do?

Republicans in Oklahoma never have been powerful enough, or had sufficient membership in the State Legislature, to be considered as more than a minor force. How a Republican administration would act, instead of talk, on fiscal matters is a matter of speculation.

A reverse force, however, gives the GOP strength. A powerful combine during the 1961 Legislature cited increased demands by state agencies and pressure groups as a reason for their attempt to increase the state sales tax from 2 to 3 cents.

Governor Edmondson spoke sharply—using both threats and promises—for the tax hike. House Speaker J. D. McCarty promised to deliver a majority vote in the House of Representatives. The Oklahoma Educational Association, with an eye for more school money, lobbied fiercely for the increase.

But legislators at home for the weekends, with their political ears to the ground, listened to the demands of Oklahoma's conservative citizens, and stamped out the fire for the tax hike.

During the struggle, reporters say, Governor Edmondson offered to sacrifice the merit system in his campaign to build the fire for more taxes. But the fuel of patronage was not enough.

Conservative elements cried for reorganization of Oklahoma's unsatisfactory school system; an end to earmarking of taxes so money could be allocated on the basis of need; and said that in spite of cries for more money the state was spending about $1 billion every two years. "A billion dollars is enough," wrote the conservative Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council.

BELLMON'S FIGHT against the Democrats has been tough but courageous, and may result in his leading the ticket as Gubernatorial candidate in the 1962 election. A stronger organization and financial stability for the party already are in the victory column. Success in the 1962 elections may well follow.

While Bellmon was boasting of all bills paid, and the fact that $90,000 was pledged toward the 1962 election, Oklahoma Democratic Chairman Gene McGill was moaning that his unpaid 1960 campaign debts were more than $100,000.

The Republican "Operation Countdown," set up like a Cape Canaveral missile blast-off, has proceeded according to schedule. The professional staff has been expanded to include a full-time executive secretary and other help for the party.

With a generally friendly press carrying Bellmon's articulate, caustic criticisms of the Democratic administration (a rather new thing for the Grand Old Party in Oklahoma), a wave of optimism has been growing.

"The first thing we undertook was to keep the Republican party active and prominent in the eyes of the Oklahoma voters," says Bellmon, "so that when elections come in 1962, we will have established ourselves as an effective, conservative fighting force in Oklahoma politics."

"Come Home" parties are being held over the state at which Democratic-registered Republicans are invited to change their registration. They are proving successful.

Bellmon queried election board secretaries over the state, asking them (all Democratic appointees) to help in the registration change. Reaction was both bitter and sweet.

"We," wrote Beckham County Election Board Secretary William D. Lakey, a Democrat, "are wholeheartedly in favor of a two-party system in Oklahoma, and believe as you do that Republicans should register as such.

"Being a Democrat, I would prefer that Democrats make the complete decision in our primaries as to what candidate would be our nominee without the help of Republicans who register as Democrats."

Leadership seminars have been started. Bellmon said the purpose was to "develop new leadership and candidates, and to get these persons acquainted with the issues, the voters, the practical methods of politics, and the mechanics of government.

"House and Senate seats have been carefully analyzed to see which are vulnerable. Trained candidates from the seminars will seek those posts, backed by a strong platform and campaign funds," Bellmon adds.

THE FIRST SEMINAR, held on the Oklahoma State University campus in July, generated new enthusiasm. It was originally planned as a one-time affair, but proved to be far too popular for that. Others are planned. The next one is scheduled for this month, when campaign issues will be discussed.

"Operation Countdown" provides that basic finances will be on hand before the 1962 campaign so the candidates can "hit the ground running." Early in the drive, Oklahoma County (which in 1960 elected two Republicans to the Legislature for the first time in 32 years) had pledged $60,000. This compared with a total of $20,000 raised for the state party during the 1960 Presidential campaign.

Executive Secretary Drew Mason bases his fund-raising on the Biblical verse: "Ask and ye shall receive." He claims the failure to raise money for politics is that most potential donors never are approached. A three-pronged finance drive, aimed at contacting every interested voter, is now under way in 55 Oklahoma counties.

The Republicans, in addition to aggressive organizational efforts, have laid out a new set of high principles in their platform. It includes legislative re-apportionment, Congressional redistricting and a strong pledge to strengthen state and local government in order to lessen dependency on the Federal government.

Adds the platform: "The people of Oklahoma now realize that only a Republican administration can provide responsible leadership and establish efficiency and integrity in state government. We accept this momentous and historical challenge, not negatively, but with a positive and progressive approach to the problems of state government."

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HUMAN EVENTS --- COMMENTARY ---

Vol. XVIII, No. 44 — Section III November 3, 1961

Indignation — Texas Style

By KENNETH INGWALSON
Assistant Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS

LET'S "Rid Texas of Reds" is the new Texas crusade which has set the Kennedy Administration back on its ear and caught national attention.

The seed of the movement was the discovery by an Air Force Reservist, Major H. C. Knickerbocker, Jr., of four Yugoslav pilots at Perrin Air Force Base in Sherman, Texas. They were being trained to operate jet planes sold by the US Government to Tito as "obsolete" for $10,000 apiece—a small fraction of their value. They are called obsolete —but they are the same planes that the Air Force Reserve is currently using for training our fighter pilots.

Major Knickerbocker wrote his findings to Senator Tower. The letter was published by the Dallas *Morning News*. Reading the story, Frank McGehee, an Irish-tempered six-foot-four Texan who had worked his way up from garage mechanic to garage owner, began making telephone calls. Ten friends got together that night. They rented a hall, got a notice into the press, and 200 came out the next night. Volunteers got on the telephone and 1,200 came out the third night.

That meeting authorized a week-long "National Indignation Convention." The Dallas Memorial Auditorium was rented and the attendance for the six succeeding evenings was estimated as follows:

Sunday	1300
Monday	1700
Tuesday	2000
Wednesday	2200
Thursday	2000
Friday	1800
Saturday (closing)	3300

During the nine days following the news story which instigated the movement, 15,700 persons attended the meetings (counting the 200 and 1200 who attended the meetings that preceded the "convention").

Programs were catch-as-catch-can. Political big names were barred to prevent the meetings from becoming political rallies. Speakers were whoever was available at a moment's notice.

The thrills at the meetings were provided by the "telethons" which brought the audience into the act and provided suspense and drama which every day "had the whole town talking."

A battery of telephones was set up so the chairman from the stage could telephone anyone anywhere. A loud speaker system enabled the audience to listen in on the entire two-way conversation. Chairman McGehee would ask the audience, "Who do you want to talk to next?" The replies were instant and came from all over the convention floor: Dean Rusk, Jack Kennedy, Congressman Pogue, Senator Capehart, Governor Price Daniel, Congressman Wright, Senator Tower, Congressman Bruce Alger, Congressman Burleson, Congressman Johansen. And a dozen others.

Then the telephone operators began tracking down the personalities. Some were reached in a few minutes. Others took an hour or two. Some were reached the next night. Some could not be found. As soon as the person called was contacted, speechmaking was interrupted and the telephone interview began.

KNICKERBOCKER BOUDREAU McGEHEE

Each person reached was asked for his stand on the three-part action program which had been adopted by the Convention. The program called for:

(1) Deportation of all members of the military of all Communist countries receiving training in the US.

(2) Cancellation of all contracts with Communist countries for the sale of military equipment, current or obsolete, or material that might be converted into weapons of war; and

(3) Determination of all State and Defense Department officials who are responsible for the sale of military equipment to Communist countries and their removal from office. (Congressman Burleson reminded the audience that Congress itself had made the authorization.) Most Congressmen reached approved the three-part program. Some liberals hedged.

The entire event was spontaneous. Performance at times was ragged and amateurish, but crystallized the feelings of the public and reflected deep sincerity and dismay. The goals sought were clear.

Following the Dallas Convention, similar meetings were set for Houston, Lubbock, and other Texas cities. Committees have been organized in a number of cities elsewhere, including Shreveport, Wichita, and Los Angeles.

A National Continuity Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Vance Boudreau. A national convention will be held in Dallas November 22, the night before Thanksgiving. Letters, telegrams and phone calls received from many parts of the USA indicate that there will be delegates in attendance from a large number of the 50 states.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact of all about the Indignation Rallies is that all this has happened because somebody—Major Knickerbocker—WROTE A LETTER!

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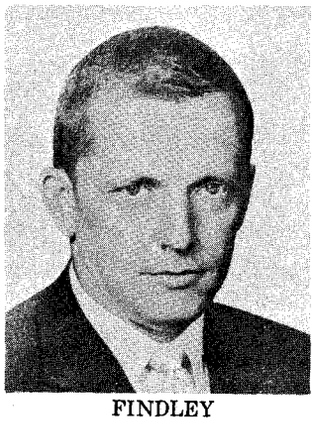
20 Million Phantom Acres Cost $150 Million

By Congressman Paul Findley (R.-Ill.)

NOW IS THE TIME to squeeze the water out of the 1962 feed grains program or—to use another expression, eliminate the phantom acres which were so costly to taxpayers as a result of poor administration of the 1961 program. My bill, H.R. 9329, would force the Department to follow the original intent of Congress and quit wasting money on phantom acres.



FINDLEY

The US Department of Agriculture report, issued September 21, entitled "The Food Situation" and prepared by the Economic Research Service, headed by Professor Willard Cochrane, spotlights sloppy administration of the program.

On page 9, the report contains this statement: "Farmers participation in the 1961 Feed Grains Program resulted in a 15 million acre reduction in corn planting with an 11.4 million acre cut in the North Central States."

Compare this with the official report of the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Public Law 87-5, which is printed on Page 957 of the printed hearings on the omnibus farm bill, Serial E, Part 9, held before the Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, June 12-13, 1961:

"Farmers agreed to retire 20.1 million to conserving uses, representing about 23 per cent of the 1959-60 adjusted base acreage of corn."

Table 2, attached to the Secretary's [Orville Freeman's] report, showed a corn base in 1959-60 of 87,047,500 acres.

In all previous Department statistical reports, the 1959-60 corn base was 82,088,000. This is five million acres less. Where did the five million acres go? These are the phantom acres which resulted from sloppy administration.

In any acreage allotment or crop reduction and land retirement program, it is absolutely essential for the administrator of the program to "wring out the water" from preliminary acreages reported by farmers.

Several years ago when the wheat and cotton acreage allotments were reimposed following the Korean War, the Department of Agriculture solicited information from farmers as to how many acres they had been planting in these crops.

After receiving this information, the Department then had to make it conform to the statutory requirements, which meant actual crop reports. For example, in wheat the law established a national allotment of 60 million acres in 1954. All wheat farmers throughout the nation had to fit into the 60-million-acre suit, no matter what they said their previous production had been.

In administering the 1961 feed grains program, the Department apparently made no serious attempt to distinguish between actual history and what the history was claimed to have been.

Understandably, the new administrators in the Department of Agriculture were eager to have a big sign-up in the new program. In fact, armies of field men worked hard to see that a big sign-up resulted.

Maybe this eagerness and high pressure inflated the actual acreage basis. Whatever the reason, the results are plain. By their own admission, as documented above, Department administrators contracted for the retirement of over 20 million acres, but actually succeeded in getting a total reduction of only 15 million acres.

The estimated cost of these phantom acres is $150 million, the price tag of sloppy administration.

This must not be allowed to happen again in next year's program, and my bill would force the Department to operate the program within the actual acreage histories as shown in official Department crop reports. My bill would force administrators to do only what capable administrators would have done in the first place.

I do not charge that 20 million acres were not retired. I have seen no reliable evidence to support such a charge. The point is that, of these 20,090,600 so-called corn acres, approximately 5 million acres are not corn acres. These are perhaps oat acres, pasture or something else, but they are being retired at a very generous rate of payment based on normal corn yield.

Political Action Conference

HUMAN EVENTS will hold its third Political Action Conference on Friday and Saturday, January 5 and 6, 1962, at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. "What You Can Do to Help Conservatives Win in 1962" will be the theme of the Conference.

Senators and Representatives and other political authorities will speak and answer your questions. Many persons who attended the two previous Conferences have already registered. Conference fees for all sessions, including breakfast, lunch and dinner on both days, are $75 each; $45 for additional members of the same immediate family (wives, sons, daughters), and for students, teachers and clergymen. Special rates—$10 for singles, $15 for doubles—have been arranged at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

All fees will be returned in full if for any reason whatsoever you cannot attend the Conference.

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'The Condition of the American Soul'

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

A WORD-OF-MOUTH campaign is circulating an exciting book (published on March 31st) which, unaccountably, was by-passed and unnoticed by important New York book reviewers. The seeming neglect of Princeton-educated Otis Carney's "*Good Friday* 1963" (Morrow) by such powerful book sales promoters as the Sunday book sections of the New York *Times* and the New York *Herald Tribune* is all the more puzzling when one reads the enthusiastic praise of discerning critics and reviewers in such cities as Seattle, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Dallas, Fort Worth and elsewhere.

As a rule, I do not review books in this column. However, the message in Mr. Carney's small novel, only 123 pages, which can be read at one sitting, cries out to be heard. It may be just the shock treatment we all need at this time of national peril.

Mr. Carney wrote the book to wake up people as he himself was awakened, "to realize we must fight the war between the material and the spiritual—slavery or freedom—as if nothing else matters. If we do not, nothing else will."

He goes back to something Theodore Roosevelt said on January 10, 1917:

"The things that will destroy America are: prosperity at any price, peace at any price, safety first instead of duty first, and love of soft living and the get-rich-quick theory of life."

If the first Roosevelt President, the man who was, above all, proudly, unrestrainedly American, saw clearly where the great peril to America's life and future lay, it was because he understood what made America. He understood the soul and spirit of the country perhaps better than anyone else of his time.

It was almost as if he had the gift of prophecy and was telling his countrymen to beware of the false gods that follow in the train of success.

Otis Carney was not even born when the old Rough Rider spoke the words to which the young author responds, whose message he drives home 44 years later.

For Otis Carney's book might well and unhappily be a book of prophecy, so close does it come to the perilous realities of our crisis-ridden days and the horrifying possibilities of their aftermath.

On Good Friday, 1962—so begins this compelling parable of our times—Dr. Matthew Bone, eminent scientist and Chairman of the President's Defense Plans Committee, walked up the steps to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington and there, in front of the towering figure inside, took his life.

WHY DID THIS MAN with a happy family life, a distinguished career and a great future, destroy himself on the same day he returned from a trip for the President, to get a new appraisal of the US position in the world, whether we were winning or losing the war?

Before we get the answer, Otis Carney dramatically discusses foreign aid, the farm "problem," big business, big labor, religion, education, all the so-called problems confronting us today. Any number of recent headlines from the press substantiate predictions Mr. Carney made many months ago when he was writing this book.

During those months of study and work it became apparent, he said, that there was one problem underlying all the others—"that, simply, was the condition of the American soul."

While the book is a frightening look over the brink of disaster for us as a people and a nation, there is a weapon which can save us. It is the same weapon with which we forged our destiny. It is the weapon which has brought us to victory through two World Wars and countless disasters. Mr. Carney believes it is the one weapon which can make us invulnerable. He calls it the bulwark of the West, and freedom. And he names it—our Judeo-Christian tradition.

"If we live it, if every individual can be moved to act in moral responsibility, then no combine of slavery can ever defeat us. If a small percentage of us, even, would dedicate ourselves to personal truth—to be guided in our daily affairs to do what we believe is morally *right*, to put individual responsibility over group demands, whether we be politicians or businessmen or labor leaders—were we to do this, we would very swiftly begin changing the state of the world."

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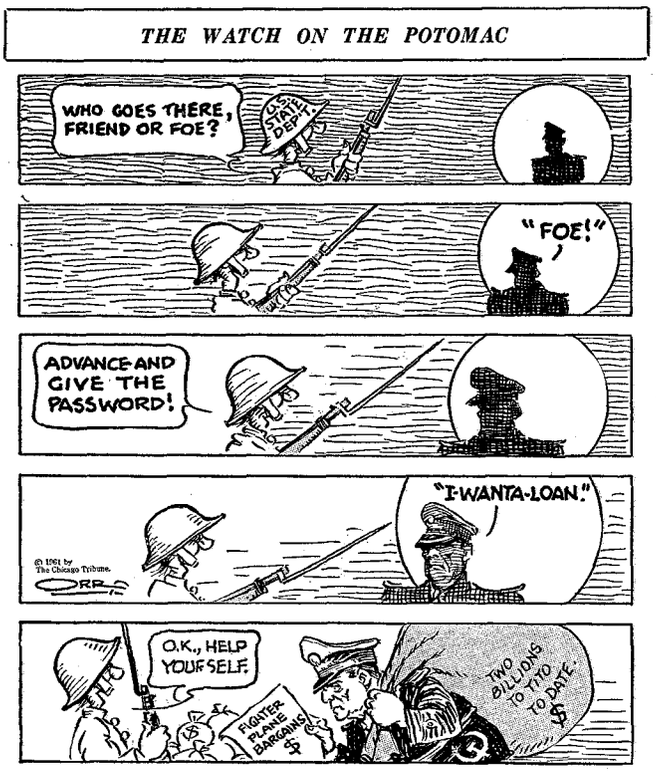
THE WATCH ON THE POTOMAC
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A Pledge Forgotten

From the San Diego Union

When he was a candidate in 1960, John F. Kennedy declared: "I would hope that the paramount consideration in the appointment of a judge would not be his political party, but his qualifications for the office."

What has happened? Perhaps it's coincidence, but since taking office, President Kennedy has nominated 60 Democrats for places on the Federal bench. Only three Republicans have been named to Federal judgeships. Each was nominated originally by President Eisenhower.

The Democrats' non-partisan intentions seem to have become lost in the world of raw politics. They obviously feel the problem of untangling their own party's patronage problems is complicated enough without the alien concept of non-partisanship.

The situation is not unique with Democrats. But in this case, President Kennedy is doing exactly what he said he wouldn't.

A Wolf Story with a Moral

Some years ago while in Alaska, we were told a wolf story. Lately a similar story has appeared in print. These stories add up to the way Eskimos deal with wolf packs. Eskimos embed razor-sharp knives clasp down in the ice and apply a little seal blood. The wolves are attracted by the blood, and lick the knives, cutting their tongues. They are delighted by the seemingly inexhaustible supply of nourishing blood they can lick off the knives, and stand there licking until they drop in their tracks from loss of blood and freeze to death in the snow.

This is a clever trick, but we are in no position to jeer at the stupidity of the wolves. We Americans have been falling for a similar trick for a good many years now, and this year it may be played on us again. The variation in our case is this. In Washington and in our state capitals are a great many politicians. Many of them are poor men, a few well to do, but none of these propose to give the public any of his personal estate.

Instead they propose to give us Federal support. They will empty the Federal Treasury at our feet. Now, we should know that there is nothing in the Federal Treasury but what we have sent there by way of the tax collector. These taxes are our blood, and we cannot be nourished by it any more than those wolves can thrive on their own blood. But we have bought this kind of government. Today the Kentucky farmer is taxed to subsidize the electric bills of a plumber in Tennessee. The Tennessee plumber is taxed to subsidize the Kentucky farmer. We are all being taxed to subsidize each other. We are trying through the Federal process to nourish ourselves with our own blood.

—From Nebraska Poultry Improvement Association Bulletin

The starving millions of mainland China have a new slogan: "Better fed than Red."

—Letter to the New York Daily News

Capital Comments

Nothing in either military or political history supports the thesis that it is safer to be weak than to be strong.

—Senator Margaret Chase Smith (R.-Maine)

I have no doubt that Red China will be admitted to the UN because it is evident that the foreign policy of the United States is again being controlled from the British Foreign Office in Whitehall, as it was in the days of President Roosevelt. We are once again the tail of the dog, but we do not wag the dog.

Congresswoman Katharine St. George (R.-N.Y.)

Congressman Pillion's Taped Interview—$7

John R. Pillion, five-term Republican Congressman from New York's 42nd District, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. He discusses his Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 447) "expressing a declaration of war against the ninety-eight Communist Parties constituting the international Communist conspiracy." In view of the Berlin crisis, Mr. Pillion's remarks are especially timely and enlightening.

PILLION

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the thirty-fourth in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

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Vol. XVIII, No. 44—Section IV HUMAN EVENTS November 3, 1961

Why Court 'World Opinion'?

By SKEPTICUS

A YOUNG FRIEND of mine poses this rhetorical question, written in irony: "If Khrushchev should wipe out New York, Washington and Philadelphia with nuclear bombs, wouldn't that be a disastrous defeat for the USSR in 'world opinion'?"

That ought to take care of "world opinion," but unfortunately it hasn't. Although Soviet scientists have been exploding nuclear bombs in the atmosphere, supposedly condemning millions of Chinese and American women to have babies with two heads, we can't test our own weapons on account of "world opinion."

Marguerite Higgins in the New York *Herald Tribune* encountered a Polish diplomat who said that the Russians have resumed testing because "to them being ahead of the United States is more important than what Mr. Nehru thinks."

"World opinion" addicts might well ponder the fact that the "uncommitted peoples" didn't get half so mad at the Soviets for actually testing as at this country for thinking that maybe we might! They might also mull over the lack of moral indignation when England intervened in Kuwait—not to make the sheiks safe for (or from) democracy, but because her oil supply was threatened!

This isn't saying that the United States can be indifferent to "world opinion." Of course, we cannot. But we could do with more competent estimates of what "world opinion" is. Whom are we trying to sell—the riff-raff who join Communist street mobs, or honest-to-God people?

After that decision comes the question of *what* we should do to make "world opinion" as favorable to our side as possible. The first premise for such an investigation is that the world takes a very dim view of countries that let themselves get beat.

For years I have been playing a little game which involves pretending that I am Hitler, or Stalin, or Gus Hall or Khrushchev—just to get a do-it-yourself, inside view of what such a character would conclude from this or that episode in the West. Sitting in Khrushchev's chair now and then over the past two or three years, I have come to the conclusion that the insulting truculence and arrogance with which Soviet leaders have been treating Americans is explained more than any one thing by the Castro take-over of Cuba. The Communist bosses who watched our State Department actually help a Communist stooge get to power at the center of an important and strategic defense area must surely have concluded that, even with "reactionary" Republicans running things, the USA would be a soft touch. And when we finally did a double-take on Castro, but lacked the gumption to throw the bum out, my *ersatz* Khrushchev jumped out of his seat and hollered, "We're in!"

Also the Communist leaders must have reached some reassuring conclusions when they saw the free enterprise United States actually paying the bills for a United Nations war against the free enterprise Province of Katanga for the benefit of the Communist-dominated, so-called Central Government of the Congo!

That's the kind of thing that can ruin "world opinion" for us, even worse than when a black ambassador to the United Nations is denied a hamburger-on-a-bun in a lunch wagon on Route 40 in Maryland!

No wonder Gromyko's uncompromising grunts and growls finally caused the present Administration to suspect that the West might not be permitted even to surrender gracefully! If a pipsqueak like Castro can push the great USA around, should the vast Soviet Empire be far behind?

But right in the middle of the Berlin crisis, when President Kennedy was telling everybody to stand firm (with Senators Fulbright, Humphrey, *et al* adding "But not *too* firm!"), along comes the Fulbright memorandum and the Department of Defense directive ordering officers of the military services to shun efforts to alert the country to the objectives and tactics of the Communist conspiracy!

RESUMING OUR GAME of "Let's play S.O.B.," how would you figure Kremlin opinion of a country which not only can't keep a tiny fraction of the enemy out of its back yard, but apparently doesn't want the common people to know what may be the Reds' next move? Khrushchev, in his long speech of January 6, 1961, ordered Communist parties all over the world, especially including the USA, to get cracking, to sponsor divisive movements, to unite with liberal and minority groups for limited objectives and to use every device to degrade and belittle American and Free World principles and achievements.

Furthermore, at Belgrade the "neutralist" countries, whose "opinion" we are always so anxious to bedazzle, adopted a resolution condemning this country for attempting to protect its contractual rights to the vitally-important Guantanamo base in Cuba. But the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Senator Fulbright, again) thinks the real danger is the possible rise of "the desire of the people to hit the Communists with everything we've got."

I'm getting tired of playing Khrushchev; it's too easy. Actually, you don't have to play a game; Khrushchev put it all down in his manifesto.

As Edward Hunter told the Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee, in a scandalously under-publicized piece of testimony, the manifesto:

> ". . . brings up the anti-Communist movement in the United States. This is unprecedented in a Red document. By it Moscow recognizes the importance of this popular movement, a great tribute to those who have been working against seemingly hopeless odds. Moscow ought to know what is hurting the Communist effort. Anti-communism is recognized in the manifesto as not confined to the rich and the privileged, which is the propaganda line the Reds take, but to be spreading through the masses. This was implied, in Red lingo, in the injunction to 'wage a resolute struggle' with 'greatest effort' to keep anti-communism from the working people and from those whom the Communists call the 'masses,' meaning the public in general."

And so, just as it looked as if the public in general was getting on to how the game was being played, Senator Strom Thurmond's industrious probing dragged out the notorious Fulbright memorandum calling for an

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end to the Eisenhower policy of using competent and well-informed military men to co-operate with scholars and civilian leaders in an effort to evaluate Communist objectives and methods and to suggest means of combatting them.

Both Senator J. W. Fulbright and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara have sought to make it appear that they were only trying to silence any Gerald L. K. Smiths who may have gotten into uniform, but the effect has been to discourage all forms of military partipation in anti-Communist seminars and discussion groups.

Senator Fulbright's memorandum says "there is nothing in the education, training or experience of most military officers to equip them with the balance of judgment necessary to put their ultimate solutions . . . into proper perspective in the President's total 'strategy for the nuclear age.' " He thinks a "board of civilian educators" should ride herd on any efforts by military men to present the case against communism. How many civilian educators, satisfactory to Senator Fulbright, are there who are better able to alert the country on Communist objectives and methods than, say, General Mark Clark or Admiral Turner Joy, both of whom have worn themselves out in close-order dealings with the Communists?

Many "civilian educators" have been putting their backs into the study of Communist plans for world conquest, in co-operation with military and naval authorities. But these educators are not admired by the Fulbrighteers. Indeed, the Senator's memorandum definitely takes to task the Foreign Policy Research Institute, headed by Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe of the University of Pennsylvania, a group which has contributed an enormous amount of scholarly research on this subject.

Senator Fulbright attached to his document a long article from the left-wing *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* which took Dr. Strausz-Hupe over the coals for using the term "protracted conflict" to describe the Cold War. The "scientists" charge that the aim of the Institute is "to urge the development of aggressive non-military techniques to combat and break down Communist ambitions—in effect, to encourage the United States to adopt the policy of protracted conflict."

Just how we can abandon protracted conflict without adopting the policy of instant surrender is not made clear by these writers.

Another publication called *Science* got into the act by declaring in an editorial that what Dr. Strausz-Hupe's outfit was trying to do was stir up sentiment for a "surprise attack on the Soviet Union."

It is easy to detect the intended effect of this baseless smear. As Hunter testified, "anti-anti-communism, since the appearance of the manifesto, has come out into the open, taking the offensive, as anyone acquainted with Red tactics should have been able to predict. Such Red campaigns start with smears and character assassinations and go on to vicious rumor mongering and the employment of the 'big drive' technique in which all forms of public pressures are focused on the target, from petitions and demonstrations to blackmail and corruption."

BY THIS TIME most informed people know how the thing works. The Reds throw out the first ball, and first thing you know the liberals are tossing it around. Nobody has described all this better than Allen Drury did in *Advise and Consent:*

> **"All the vast publicity machine that always goes into concerted action for a liberal cause had gone to work for Bob Leffingwell; an operation so honed and smoothed and refined over the years that none of its proprietors even had to consult with one another. The instinct had been alerted, the bell had rung, the national salivations had come forth on schedule."**

When the bell rings, all kinds of strange characters emerge—including the censor who would not permit a General to mention Khrushchev's shoe-pounding performance at the UN; and another who, having spotted in an officer's speech a reference to Khrushchev's threat to "bury" us, wrote in the margin, "He has explained that he did not mean this literally!"

If the idea is to build up our national "image" as a humorless jerk yearning for more cheeks to turn, the Pentagon's liberal censors are really helping!

We know what happened to Major General Edwin A. Walker for inspiring his command to such an extent that it had the highest re-enlistment record in the US forces in Europe. Communists don't want people like that around. Neither do the anti-anti-Communists. Surely it isn't difficult to imagine what Kremlin opinion must be of a country which demotes a General for attempting to explain to his men why they had been dragged out of college or the corner drugstore to hang around camps in Europe and go through boring and exhausting maneuvers—including acting in propaganda motion pictures! Not to mention a country which, when faced with a world-wide threat, including a menacing military build-up, stifles serious and productive study of the danger which confronts the country!

BACK IN 1920, Lenin predicted that "in fifty years time armies will no longer have much significance. We shall have undermined our enemies to such an extent before war breaks out that it will be impossible to set the war machine in motion in the hour of need." What price against that?

The Soviet gangsters are scarcely able to conceal their contempt. But what of our Allies and the kind of "world opinion" we really need in all countries, on both sides of the Iron Curtain? Are we giving them the impression that the only "world opinion" we care about is that of the snake-dancing and rock-throwing rabble which the Reds can call out whenever they want to, anywhere from Tokyo to Caracas—or San Francisco?

When the Belgrade neutrals adopted a set of resolutions endorsing Communist lies about this country, our Government made no effort to deny the charges. Indeed, President Kennedy told the "uncommitted" emissaries that he hoped for "continued good relations" with all the Belgrade countries! "Continued" from what? If that episode registered with the bosses of those kept nations, the reaction could probably be best translated as "Fooled that old Uncle Sam one more time!"

"World opinion," what is it? Why is it different from what, when applied to individuals, we call "reputation?" Common sense, loyalty, courage and at least a modicum of intelligence are usually thought of as important ingredients of a good reputation. So is self-respect.

Recently Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko explained the Soviet attitude on Berlin. "The question of East Berlin does not exist," he said. "It is part of the German Democratic (i.e., Red) Republic. The problem of West Berlin exists because they have a different social system."

And yet we insist on negotiating with people who declare that nothing can be settled until we're all members of one unhappy Communist family! That should be a real help to "world opinion" of the USA as "leader of the Free World!"

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Jagan: Our Newest 'Castro'

By VICTOR RIESEL

THERE IS ANOTHER FIDEL CASTRO, another Cuba in the making. This time in the rather suave, erudite person of US-educated Dr. Cheddi Jagan. This time in British Guiana, where the Soviets once started building guerrilla bases to infiltrate northern Brazil, just as Mao Tse-tung's elusive jungle fighters now are slipping lethally into Laos and South Vietnam.

Dr. Jagan, who slipped into New York on Columbus Day, is British Guiana's new Prime Minister. He won power through the People's Progressive Party (PPP) —an organization skilled in burning rice fields, smashing the homes of opposition leaders, creating "shock troops" called "people's police" and led by some men trained in Prague.

Dr. Jagan has filled his strategic northern South American coastal land—about as big as Minnesota —with Soviet propaganda, and agents and Communist International fronts, as easily and fully as once he filled cavities when he practiced dentistry.

His People's Progressive Party has marched in a May Day parade carrying pictures of Stalin, Mao and other world Communist strongmen. That was during his first siege in office. He first became Prime Minister some eight years ago.

As Communists have always done, the first objective was to solidify power by controlling labor which, in turn, could paralyze the land—any land—if in the wrong hands.

At that time there was an anti-Communist labor federation of some 40 unions called the Man Power Citizens Association. It was run democratically. It led the workers on the rice and sugar plantations. It was the force in the bauxite mines which produce the vital ingredient of aluminum. Guiana is second in world bauxite production.

Dr. Jagan wanted control of such unions.

His agents then set up the Guiana Industrial Workers Union. It affiliated with the Soviet global labor organization called the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

Soon it called a general strike to force the anti-Communist unions into the sea. It was then that the anti-Communists were terrorized by Communist gangs. The rice field of one democratic leader was completely destroyed. Rocks were heaved at the homes of others. Some were beaten. Local police could not—and in some cases would not—interfere. The Communists had infiltrated their ranks.

Shock troops were organized in factories—just as they were in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and later in Cuba. When the British Governor, who was still in charge, refused to permit the Assembly to pass a law which would have given Jagan's party control of all unions, the shock troops invaded the legislative halls.

THE GOVERNOR finally called in the British navy and infantry. He could keep the peace with guns. But there was no counter-organization to Jagan's underground network. This had been set up after Dr. and Mrs. Jagan and other PPP officials had gone to Prague and other satellite capitals.

After Jagan and party returned from briefings by Soviet leaders, they had opened British Guiana to the usual Soviet-front organizations—the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Peace Council, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Pioneer Youth League. Units were set up all over British Guiana. They still operated even after British troops removed Jagan from office.

Seven years later, the British gave Guiana its independence. Jagan's apparatus easily won the first election. Money for the campaign was funneled through Cuba earlier this year. Jagan visited Havana. There he conferred long with Raul Castro and Dr. Che Guevara, Cuba's industrial and financial czar. Of course, they attacked the US as imperialist.

A newsman inquiring at the State Department about all this was jocularly told not to worry. Some of us do worry. We find Soviet totalitarianism as distasteful as any other. Don't you?

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JFK vs. Goldwater

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Shortly after the Cuban fiasco, Senator Barry Goldwater was called to the White House and, arriving in the President's office before the President, sat down to try out the famous rocking chair. When the President entered, he good-humoredly said:

"Barry, if you want the chair, you can have it—and this (censored) job, too."

The remark was spoken in jest, of course, like many true words. The men are on easy terms and both are patients of Dr. Janet Travell, who is frequently given time off by the President to treat the Senator. But the happy example of good sportsmanship and good sense contains also a hard glimpse of truth.

These two men, John Kennedy and Barry Goldwater, are the winners of uphill fights as leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties, are the chosen champions of left and right, are in a running battle that will carry through three more Congressional sessions and many other confrontations and that will end with a decision that will far surpass in significance the meaningless election of last year.

Moreover—and this I believe to be the least known fact in the public domain—Mr. Kennedy and liberalism are on the skids, while Senator Goldwater and his conservatism are up and coming so fast that they could sweep the country by 1964.

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Matthews' New 'Robin Hood'

By EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT

THE NEW YORK *TIMES*, whose writer Herbert L. Matthews helped bring Fidel Castro to power, has discovered another "Robin Hood" in Latin America.

He is Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt, hailed in *Times* editorials as a "democratic statesman" and a leader "trying to work out social reforms."

But ignored by the special pleaders on the *Times* —and pro-Castro Matthews, who is a member of the newspaper's editorial board—is "democratic" Betancourt's long-time record as an indoctrinated agent of Moscow.

The key to Betancourt's aims and the character of those who surround him is revealed by letters that he wrote in 1932 to his disciples in the Venezuelan Communist underground—Raul Leoni, Riccardo Montilla and the late C. C. Valmore Rodriquez.

In a letter addressed to "Dear Comrades" from San Jose, Costa Rica, Betancourt wrote:

"We do not work for the corrupt bourgeois democracy, but for the Soviet power. We look for indoctrination not to Bolivar, but to Marx, and we claim as our teacher not Robespierre but Lenin."

These letters were reproduced in 1936 by the "Red Book" issued by the Venezuelan government headed by General Eleazar Lopez Contreras. This publication, titled *The Truth about Communist Activities in Venezuela,* circulates freely among the hundreds of Venezuelan political exiles who live near the New York *Times* offices in New York City.

In another letter to Raul Leoni, Betancourt writes:

"As the Venezuelan masses have parliamentarian and constitutional illusions, faith in a civil and changing government, personal liberties and national suffrage, we will fight for these conquests, and we will cast them aside when it suits us."

In power today, Betancourt translates his words into action by reserving three whole jails—the Planta, the Casa Gris and the El Dorado—for supporters of the preceding Perez-Jimenez regime, anti-Communists and other political opponents.

He has imposed rigid restraints on freedom of assembly and the press.

"The expulsion of two newspapermen and the closing of newspapers" in Venezuela is cited by the Inter-American Press Association in its report on its annual meeting published this month.

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To reassure his propagandists in this country, Betancourt tries to create the impression that he has lost faith in communism. The strategy of working for communism while disavowing the Communist name was spelled out in a letter to his disciples on January 27, 1932:

"In case there is any misunderstanding, let me point out to you here, publicly and openly, that I have been called a Communist. But I think we should act in a little more foxy way at this time to win what we need —the contact with the Venezuelan masses inside Venezuela."

SINCE BECOMING PRESIDENT on February 13, 1959, Betancourt has been too "foxy" to call attention to his real aims by putting known Communists in his cabinet. Instead, his old Communist followers are inconspicuously ensconced in No. 2 and No. 3 spots. But guiding the government's "progressive evolution" are Betancourt's old pals of his "Red Book" days: Leoni, who is President of the Venezuelan Congress, and Riccardo Montilla, who is Betancourt's political advisor.

Rafael Medina Febres, another member of the Betancourt-Leoni-Montilla group who received the infamous 1932 letters, holds a position corresponding to Undersecretary of State in this country.

In addition, Communists have been placed in some key positions outside cabinet rank. For example, the post of American Ambassador is occupied by Jose Antonio Mayobre, who, after a lifetime in the Venezuelan Communist underground, went to Moscow and studied in the Communist schools. Until five years ago, he was still active in open Communist work.

The harm already caused by misconceptions about the nature of the Betancourt regime was pointed out by Representative John H. Rousselot of California in a speech of September 23. Rousselot reminded House members that at the San Jose Conference of the Organization of American States last September, Betancourt persuaded the United States to impose sanctions against the Dominican Republic, our longtime ally which had the single military force in the Caribbean to checkmate Castro's trained army. In return, the Betancourt government agreed to support US Pan American policies.

But, after our State Department had yielded to this political blackmail, Betancourt welched on his promise to back the United States in a strong OAS declaration against Castro. Instead, he joined a move to pass a weak, anti-Communist declaration which studiously refrained from citing Castro by name.

Emboldened by our meek acceptance of this act of perfidy, Betancourt now seeks $900 million from our government in development loan funds in order to prop up the Venezuelan economy seriously weakened by Socialist policies.

Will the "liberals" on the *Times* and in our State Department lure us into supporting this "foxy" man? We were told about a "liberal agrarian," Mao Tse-tung; a "neutralist," Tito; and a "Robin Hood," Castro. Surely, it's time to call the New York *Times'* latest "social reformer" by his right name: THE RED FOX!

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MIRACLES OF CONVERSION . . . like the one described in this article—do take place. To use the most extreme example: some of the most effective advocates today of capitalism were once dedicated, card-carrying Communists. You can influence the future by sending gift subscriptions of HUMAN EVENTS to students, to fraternities and sororities, to professors, clergymen, librarians, local political and civic leaders. Make HUMAN EVENTS the major item in your Christmas budget.

Vol. XVIII, No. 44 — Section V November 3, 1961

A Chinese Student Mailed a Book;

It Saved China From Communism for 25 Years

By JAMES L. WICK

Preface

YOU may be able to sway the world!

One person did—and all he did was to drop into a mailbox a book addressed: "To Sun Yat-sen, Canton, China."

That person, probably a Chinese student, may have died without ever learning the dramatic consequences of his act.

The book he mailed was written by a New York dentist whose name you never heard. Fewer than 1,000 copies were ever sold in the United States.

Nevertheless, that book converted China's George Washington, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, from pro-Marxist to pro-democratic and pro-capitalist.

It stopped Dr. Sun from completing the plan he had already initiated to impose Soviet-sponsored Communism upon the Chinese people.

It held back Communism in China for 25 years.

Here's the story—known only to historians and a few others.

NEARLY a dozen countries have had Communist regimes forced upon them by the pressure of Soviet armies. Only one country, while it was free and independent, ever invited the Soviet Union to come in and set up a Communist economy.

The country was China; the government was Dr. Sun Yat-sen's; the time was 1922-23 and the first four months of 1924.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, had a predisposition for Communism. He was a friend and admirer of Lenin's. The Soviet Union loaned his government several million dollars. At Dr. Sun's request, Chiang Kai-shek, his future brother-in-law, went to Moscow for indoctrination in Communism.

Lenin sent two agents to China to act as Dr. Sun's unofficial aides: Michael Borodin to guide his political decisions and General Bluecher to advise on military matters.

As the year 1924 began, Dr. Sun knew he had not much longer to live; he had cancer.

DR. MAURICE WILLIAM

His last will and testament would be a series of lectures to the Kuomintang laying down the philosophy by which he thought the Chinese people should live.

As Dr. Sun's political idol was Lenin, so his economic idol was Karl Marx. The first 12 lectures, one a week, consisted of Dr. Sun's application to China of the principles of Socialism.

Suddenly, with six lectures still to go, the series was suspended without explanation.

Into Dr. Sun's hands had come a book, "The Social Interpretation of History," by Dr. Maurice William. It had been mailed to him from the United States. He had never heard of the book. He did not know the sender, whose name was lost in history when the wrapper was thrown in the wastebasket.

Dr. Sun opened the book and was intrigued by the challenge to his own ideas. He spent

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN

three months reading and re-reading it, arguing its conclusions with his associates and reorganizing his own thoughts.

In August, he resumed his lectures. The new series announced the reversal of his thinking. American democracy, not Marxism, he now declared, was the philosophy of hope and progress.

The angry and embittered Communists walked out of the Kuomintang and started a civil war. But Chiang Kai-shek, who succeeded Dr. Sun Yat-sen, set up the Nanking government. By 1927 he was in control of China. He held off the Communist hordes for more than two decades.

THE BOOK that changed Chinese history was written by a Russian-born New York dentist named Maurice William.

Raised in a family of socialists, Dr. William became a charter member of the Socialist party in 1900. Intimate association with the Socialist hierarchy led him reluctantly to the conclusion that Socialists were escapists and phrase-mongers. He decided to put his analysis in writing. Between dental appointments, he wrote his book.

He gave it the title, "The Social Interpretation of History," and offered the manuscript to book publishers. None wanted it. In 1921, he printed it at his own expense. Book stores would not stock it. He gave away copies to anyone who would take them.

But someone—presumably a Chinese student—sent a copy to the head of the Chinese government.

Dr. William lived for four years in ignorance of the fact that his book had converted Dr. Sun. A friend who thought Dr. William knew about it casually referred to an article about him in the magazine, "Asia." The article had been printed a year before and told how a book, "The Social Interpretation of History," written by Dr. Maurice William had transformed Dr. Sun from pro-Marxist to pro-democratic.

Dr. William was astounded. For further information, he went to the Chinese embassy which was amazed that he had never received recognition for his contribution. He was told that his book had been translated into Chinese, and was a standard reference book on American democracy, publicized in China as "the book that changed Sun Yat-sen."

The Chinese government immediately made amends. Formal acknowledgement of the influence of the book upon Dr. Sun was made by his son, Sun Fo. Dr. William was elected a life member of the Kuomintang, the only American who has ever been so honored.

STRANGELY, fate had more in store for the dentist who was spending every spare moment studying Communist techniques. He was to be responsible for the exposure of the infiltration by American Communists into the Institute of Pacific Relations. First, the background.

After Chiang's victory in 1927, the Chinese Communists turned to guerilla warfare. Then came the Japanese conquest of Manchuria and the formation of the Berlin-Tokyo-Rome axis. Stalin took fright. A Japanese attack upon Siberia might endanger the entire Soviet structure. Chiang's armies were fighting the Japs. To strengthen them would be to divert and weaken Japan. The Chinese Red armies were not disbanded but they were ordered to lie low; defend Communist controlled areas against the Japs; maintain an armed truce vis-a-vis the Nationalists. The official connection of the Red Chinese with the Soviet Union was terminated. The "party line" in the United States switched to support of the Nationalist (Kuomintang) government. "The Daily Worker" began to acclaim Generalissimo and Madame Chiang as "leaders in the fight for peace and democracy and the liberation of the Chinese people." Stalin urged the United States to furnish arms and money to the Nationalist forces fighting the Japs in China.

But in 1943, the tide of war turned. The far-sighted Kremlin began planning its post-war conquests. "The Daily Worker" and all the fellow-travellers and sympathizers started to

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call the Chiangs "corrupt Fascist reactionaries oppressing the people of China." The new directives were known only to party leaders and anti-Communists who specialize in the study of Communist conspiracy.

Dr. William, one of the few who understood Communist strategy, heard Alfred Kohlberg, just back from China, tell about the many falsehoods being circulated about Chiang Kai-shek. Dr. William said:

"Don't you know the sources of those lies? They are being systematically spread by the Communist party."

Kohlberg expressed skepticism. He had heard them in our embassy in Chungking. He attributed them to public misinformation and ignorance.

"You **are** wrong," insisted Dr. William, "I can prove to you that the Communists are engaged in a deep-laid plot to replace Chiang Kai-shek with the Mao Tse-tung Communist regime. They are operating through the Institute of Pacific Relations which you support."

"I am on the finance committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. How can you say it is the central source of these lies?"

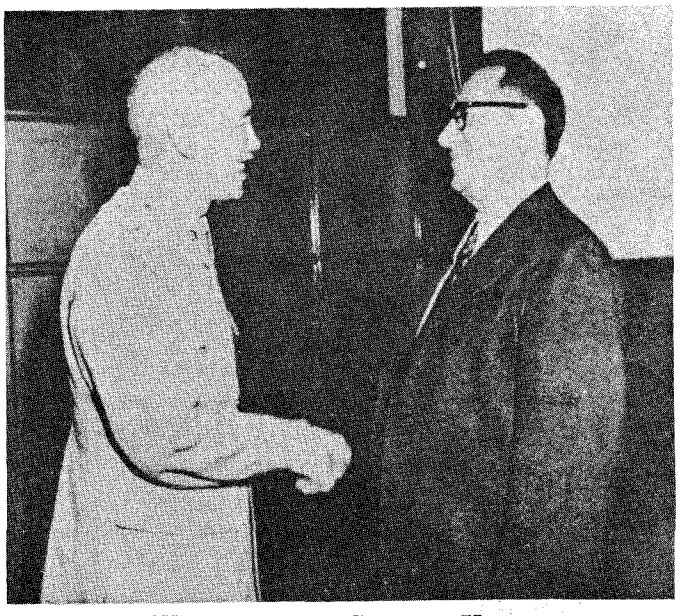
"Do you read the IPR bulletins?" asked Dr. William.

"No, but I get them all. I never have time to read them."

"Get the back copies and just read the articles on China."

Kohlberg went to the office of the Institute of Pacific Relations and asked for the back copies. He was met with evasion. From other sources, he collected them all, went into seclusion and read every word put out during the previous seven years. Then he recognized that he and his associates in the Institute of Pacific Relations, which included some of America's richest and most notable businessmen, were dupes of the Communist conspiracy. He went into action, publicly demanding a cleanup.

After losing his fight for an impartial investigation. Kohlberg resigned from the Institute of Pacific Relations. He became the one-man "China Lobby" which has ever since been the target of Communist venom. He went to Washington and buttonholed Cabinet members, Senators and Representatives. So powerful was the Communist influence in press, radio and government that it took six years—until the debacle in China—to persuade a Congressional committee to investigate the Institute of Pacific Relations.



DR. WILLIAM AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK

In 1951 and 1952, the Senate Judiciary Committee took 15 volumes of testimony, all confirming Dr. William's conclusion.

Had our leaders been willing to listen to the Kohlberg-William evidence in 1944, China might have been saved from conquest by "the agrarian reformers" who have since killed thousands of American boys.

THE AWAKENING of the American people came late, but the terrible price we have paid would have been much higher had there been no awakening at all.

The 600 million Chinese were added to the Communist world more than a decade ago. Red China is on the aggressive in all directions except toward the North where lies her sponsor, supplier and partner, the Soviet Union. Serious as is now the danger to civilization, think of how much greater would be the danger if Stalin had—as he expected—gotten control of China 20 years sooner. It is quite possible that Japan, India and the rest of Asia would all be today under the iron grip of the Kremlin.

The story of Dr. William is proof that the most explosive element on earth is an idea. Give circulation to an idea—as did the unknown person who mailed a book to Sun Yat-sen—and you can never tell what miracle it will perform.

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